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Israel Continues Air Attacks on Lebanon Targets

TEL AVIV, June 19 (AP).—Israeli planes bombed suspected Arab guerrilla encampments in southern Lebanon today for the second day in a row and the third time since President Nixon ended his Middle East peace mission yesterday.

The air strikes indicated a resumption in the war against Arab terrorists which was suspended during Mr. Nixon's tour—apparently to avoid embarrassing Mr. Nixon. The bombers concentrated on a Fatahland by the Israelis because the region is reportedly dominated by the largest of the guerrilla groups.

There were no reports of casualties in today's dawn attack, United Press International reported from Beirut. Press reports said one guerrilla was killed and several wounded and at least four Lebanese civilians, including a child, wounded in yesterday's raids.)

Wilson Loses Major Vote In Parliament

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government today suffered its first major parliamentary defeat since taking office in March.

The Conservative party was joined by the Liberals, Scottish Nationalists and a scattering of smaller groups to defeat the government, 308-239, on a bill authorizing a government plane to hand back \$10 million taken from labor unions because they refused to register under the previous Conservative government's Industrial Relations Act.

Political observers said they doubted that Mr. Wilson would resign and call for new elections on this issue immediately. But it marked the opening shots in a Conservative campaign to harass the government.

Top Woman In Russia Is Losing Post

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 19 (WFP).—Yekaterina Furtsova, Soviet Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, has lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet, a signal that she will probably lose her other titles too.

Western analysts and Soviet sources agreed that Mrs. Furtsova would probably be replaced as minister of culture soon. Every other minister of the Soviet government retained his place in the Supreme Soviet elected Sunday.

Final results of those elections were published today. The list of results was also the first published list of all candidates, who are handpicked by the regime and run unopposed. Publication of this list showed that Mrs. Furtsova had not been a candidate for a Supreme Soviet seat.

According to the official tally, 19.79 percent of the voters—who presented 99.98 percent of eligible voters—voted for the proposed candidates.

If, indeed, Mrs. Furtsova's political career is over, an unusual stage in Soviet politics has ended. At one time, she reached the highest level—membership in the Politburo (then called the Presidium) of the Communist Party. As a protegee of Nikita Khrushchev, she held a place in that body from 1957 to 1961.

Mrs. Furtsova, 64, has been a controversial minister of culture since 1960, a period in which controls on Soviet artists, writers, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

According to Report to Senate Committee

U.S. Needy Said to Be 'Hungrier and Poorer'

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP).—A Senate committee began today the most comprehensive re-evaluation of the nation's hunger problem since the 1968 White House Hunger Conference, and its opening message is somber. The main preliminary conclusion:

Despite billions of dollars poured into ever-expanding food programs, "five years after President Nixon's promise to end hunger in America . . . the nation's needy are hungrier and poorer." That conclusion is made in a 169-page report packed with statistics. It was written by a panel of 26 experts who included nutritionists, government officials, economists and poor people.

The report claims that even though spending for federal food programs jumped from \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970 to \$5.1 billion in fiscal 1974, and participation rates in most programs increased,

inflation more than canceled the help those boosts were able to give.

From December, 1970, to March, 1974, the report said, food stamp allotments for a family of four rose 34 percent and welfare allotments rose 14.7 percent. But the cost of food in the government's lowest priced "Economy Food Plan" jumped 41.7 percent.

Under the government's food stamp program, low-income families can buy coupons from welfare agencies, paying an amount that depends on their monthly net income. The coupons may be exchanged in many grocery stores for specified items of food. In practice, the families actually pay a small fraction of the face-value of the food coupons.

The federal government, in effect, subsidizes their purchase of food. Federal outlays for food stamps are expected to rise to \$3.9 billion in fiscal 1975, which begins July 1, compared with \$577 million in fiscal 1970.

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(This food plan was drawn up by the Department of Agriculture to keep track of what it costs the poor to eat. The department, however, says the plan does not provide adequate nutrition over an extended time.)

"Consequently, for those poor people who were participating in the food stamp program throughout this period of time, their food expenses increased 22.6 percent more rapidly than did the size of their food stamp coupon allotments," the report concludes.

The report adds that the Agriculture Department's own figures show that only 35.6 percent of the 37 million people eligible for food stamp relief were actually getting it as of last February.

The message promises difficulties for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, partly because its documentation challenges a number of old and familiar assumptions.

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Officials say that Egypt's power needs for industrialization, land reclamation, desalination, land electrification are such that by 1975 it will be "power starved" in spite of the Aswan dam. The first American reactor, which is to be built by Westinghouse, thus is part of an essential and timely long-range plan, these officials say.

Politically and symbolically the officials say the nuclear agreement meant that the United States, after more than 20 years of suspicion and neglect, has decided on a major move that requires close cooperation and mutual trust between the two countries. The American nuclear promise thus is seen here as a token of Washington's good intentions for the future.

Far from disturbing the Egyptians, the announcement of a similar agreement between Washington and Israel has pleased them as further evidence of the United States' new evenhandedness. The striking symmetry between the American-Egyptian and American-Israeli communities is seen here as a measure of how much things have changed.

"Perhaps there will be fewer cartoons in the American press of white-robed sheikhs, camels and tents," the Arab newspaper editor said.

Mr. Kissinger brought a measure of hope to the

American "evenhandedness" to the Middle East, the editor said. Mr. Nixon's visit may have made this new American attitude irreversible. "There may be some slippage in the coming months," he said, "but I think American attitudes will never be the same again."

For Egypt the promise of American nuclear reactors is the most important single result of the Nixon visit, practically and symbolically.

Need for Power

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He flatly rejected "what we're hearing that the accused are getting off too lightly."

"That's not the case at all," he said.

Mr. Jaworski, in an interview in his closely guarded office, refrained from discussing specifically the individual cases that the prosecution has handled, on the ground that some of them were

NATO Declares Policy Aimed at Revitalizing Tie

By David Haworth

OTTAWA, June 19 (IHT).—NATO foreign ministers today formally adopted the Declaration of Atlantic Relations at the concluding session here of the alliance's two-day 25th-anniversary meeting, which was intended to revitalize the principles underlying the 15-state organization.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference that agreement on the declaration had come at the end of "extraordinarily good and constructive discussions." He spoke of the United States' "great satisfaction" at the outcome of the talks.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear, however, that the United States reserves the right to take prompt military action of its own whenever there is an emergency.

"We have to distinguish between consultation and emergency situations," he said. "It is conceivable that emergencies would arise in which the United States has to act. It would be irresponsible to believe that this could not happen, but those occasions will, I hope, be very rare."

The declaration concluded 14 months of strenuous bargaining within the alliance, bargaining which Mr. Kissinger launched last year when he called for a "Year of Europe."

The Ottawa Declaration—as it is to be known—reaffirms that NATO's common defense is "one and inviolable." It pledges that the "continued presence of Canadian and substantial U.S. forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defense of North America as well as of Europe."

It says also that the allies' wish to preserve their essential security relationship should be supported by "harmonious political and economic relations."

European Force Level

The United States, the declaration goes on, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its allies to political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

On the political aspects of the alliance, the declaration recognizes that further progress toward unity, which member states of the European Economic Community are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defense of the alliance of those countries which belong to the community.

In a key passage on consultation among the allies—a paragraph which proved so difficult to draft that at one stage in the declaration's preparation the whole undertaking was threatened—the document says the allies are firmly resolved to keep each other informed and to strengthen the practice of "frank and timely" consultations between themselves.

Other Areas

The declaration explicitly states that NATO's common interests could be affected by events in areas of the world outside the alliance's strict frontiers. This is an oblique reference to the Middle East situation, and the possible Soviet naval threat to the sea lanes which are vital to the alliance.

The President, who arrived in the Azores from Amman, Jordan, last night, is to fly tomorrow to his Key Biscayne, Fla., home for a weekend of rest, work and preparation for next week's trip to Brussels and Moscow.

The President's daughters, Julie Eisenhower and Tricia Cox, met their parents as the presidential plane landed at Andrews Air Force base, Md., tonight. They and President and Mrs. Nixon then flew to the White House lawn in a military helicopter.

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The talks were complicated by regional elections in Sardinia last weekend, in which the dominant coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, lost support heavily to the Socialist and Communist parties.

(Details of the economic measures approved tonight were not immediately known. Reuters said, but they were understood to include heavy additional taxes on consumer goods which would take up to three trillion lire (\$5 billion) out of Italy's overheated economy.)

The accord means the three-month-old government headed by Mr. Rumor will stay in office despite tendering its resignation nine days ago.

President Giovanni Leone refused to accept Mr. Rumor's resignation and urged the three coalition parties—the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats—to continue their efforts at reaching agreement.

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Replies to Criticism

Jaworski Defends Plea-Bargaining Policy

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, responding to the first serious public criticism in his seven months as special Watergate prosecutor, yesterday defended plea-bargaining as a fair, legal and necessary way to prosecute persons charged in Watergate criminal cases.

Mr. Jaworski also defended the results of the bargains the prosecution has negotiated—the guilty pleas of former Nixon re-election campaign aides or White House officials.

He flatly rejected "what we're hearing that the accused are getting off too lightly."

"That's not the case at all," he said.

Mr. Jaworski, in an interview in his closely guarded office, refrained from discussing specifically the individual cases that the prosecution has handled, on the ground that some of them were

still before the courts and that he was under a court-imposed "gap" rule.

Instead, he explained his general policy, and sought to justify

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Nixon Home After Seeing Spinola in Azores

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 19 (IHT).—President Nixon returned to a warm White House welcoming ceremony today after what he called "a very long and arduous trip" and "the beginning of a journey we hope is to a lasting peace."

Responding to a restrained but enthusiastic greeting by members of his official family and others, the President said that his five-nation Middle East tour had convinced him that there now was among the millions living in those lands "trust for America, respect for America and admiration for America."

"We must not let these people down," Mr. Nixon said. "We must help. Waging peace is in fact more difficult than waging war, but the rewards are infinitely greater. Let us be worthy of the hopes and trust of millions of people that most of us will never meet."

Two-Hour Meeting

As the presidential jet, Spirit of '76, took off from Lajes Air Base in the Azores this afternoon, following a two-hour meeting between Mr. Nixon and Portugal's leader, Gen. Antonio de Spinola, Mr. Nixon said in a statement that his preoccupation for the last six days had been the MidEast.

He said today's meeting with Gen. Spinola, however, was "a valuable reminder that the challenges of peace are not isolated to any single area of the world."

The Israelis have killed 25 Arab infiltrators, including the attackers in Kiryat Shmona on April 11, in Masot on May 15 and in Shamir, and have prevented other civilian massacres by guerrillas.

He Refers to His Visit to Brussels

He referred to his visit to Brussels next week to sign a declaration of principles with the NATO allies, before going on to Moscow for summit talks with Soviet leaders.

"Both of these visits are an essential part of our continuing efforts to reduce tensions around the world and to solve problems through negotiation, not confrontation," the President said.

A major topic of his discussions with the Portuguese President, Mr. Nixon said, "was the importance that the United States attaches to Portugal's contribution to NATO and to Western

Europe," he said. "The statement did not directly mention economic aid to the new liberal regime in Lisbon, although Mr. Nixon said Gen. Spinola "told me in the most convincing terms of the desires of Portugal that we for even stronger and closer ties with the United States."

In his farewell remarks before leaving the Azores, a Portuguese possession on which the United States has an air base, Mr.

Gen. Spinola said he and Mr. Nixon exchanged views on "the technical, economic and financial support which would enable Portugal to be economically" on a par with other countries in Europe.

Speaking through an interpreter, the Portuguese President said the talks were "a success" and showed "a total identity in thinking regarding a strong defense of peace, the respect for democratic principles and the hallowed principles that underlie the right to self-determination of peoples."

Responding to his host's parting remarks, Mr. Nixon referred to the strong winds blowing across the Azores Islands and said, "The winds of political change have never blown stronger than they are all over the world today."

"What we must all understand is that change by itself, however, is not something that is necessarily good. Change that sweeps away what was obsolete and what may have been wrong in the past is what we consider beneficial."

And later, speaking at the White House, he said that first, where there was no hope for peace before, there is now hope.

"Second, where there was hostility for America, there is now friendship."

"Third, where we have made new friends in Egypt and Syria, we have also assured old friends, like Israel and Jordan."

"The millions of people I saw, who have seen nothing but poverty and war for the last 30 years, desperately want peace. They believe we will help, without exacting the price of domination over them."

The President, who arrived in the Azores from Amman, Jordan, last night, is to fly tomorrow to his Key Biscayne, Fla., home for a weekend of rest, work and preparation for next week's trip to Brussels and Moscow.

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Need for Power

Take Over Radio Network

Portuguese Armed Forces Tighten Control Over Media

LISBON, June 19 (NYT).—The Portuguese armed forces tightened their grip over the news media today by assuming full control over the state-run radio network.

The appointment of officers to run radio programming, technical and administrative services with overall military direction followed a take-over Friday of the television services, for which the military also has the basic responsibility.

A seven-man military committee is soon to be formed to supervise the press, radio, television, cinema and theater.

The assumption of direct command and supervision in the communications field made evident the continuing role of the movement of young officers that overthrew the old dictatorship on April 25. The military group had nominally withdrawn three weeks after the coup in favor of a provisional civilian government under Gen. Antonio de Spínola as president of the republic.

Since then, there have been indications of military discontent with the way in which the government has confronted tough political and economic problems. Notable examples are the continuing war in the three Portuguese territories in Africa and the deteriorating economic situation characterized by strikes, inflation and a business slowdown.

Postal Strike in 3d Day

A strike by government postal workers that has affected the mails and telecommunications is in its third day. No agreement was in sight on the workers' demands for higher pay and shorter hours, demands which the gov-

ernment said it was unable to meet.

Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos met with various ministers and military leaders to discuss placing the postal workers under military law. The Communist party, continuing its policy of full support for the armed forces and for the government, denounced the strike. Avelino Pacheco Gonçalves, a Communist, is the minister of labor.

The apparent impasse in peace negotiations with the liberation movements in the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are another divisive point.

Gen. Spínola said after his meeting with President Nixon in the Azores today that they had agreed on the principle of self-determination, the solution that Portugal has proposed for ending the fighting.

American support for such self-determination, however, was not regarded by observers here as likely to influence the liberation movements whose leaders seek independence immediately.

Soares Denies Rift

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal yesterday in effect denied reports that there were irreconcilable differences between him and President Spínola.

Asked about the reports, Mr. Soares said at a press conference that Portugal now has a coalition government "with a common program, respected by all elements in the government, by the armed forces and by President Spínola."

Portugal now being a democratic country, with the coalition consisting of Socialists, liberals and Communists, "it is only too natural that some are to the left, others to the right and again others in the center on certain issues," Mr. Soares said.

But he stressed that "there are no differences between the government and Spínola. The President did not retreat from his earlier position on decolonization."

He paid 50,000 rubles (\$65,000) for the dacha, although its real cost was 110,000 rubles (\$146,000) or more, according to these sources. Even for 50,000 rubles, no ordinary citizen could get a state construction agency to build him a dacha. This privilege is reserved for important citizens.



Associated Press
LOW-PRICE PROTEST—Farmers of France's Brittany region yesterday dropped some 20 tons of artichokes in the courtyard of the administrative center at Morlaix. They were protesting the low prices they get for their produce.

Woman Minister of Culture Loses Supreme Soviet Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

theaters and film makers have steadily tightened. By reputation, she is a heavy drinker and crude talker, though in many trips abroad she has conveyed a gentle image.

The first sign that she was in trouble came this spring, when she was forced to pay more than 60,000 rubles (about \$80,000) to the state for reimbursement for work done by a state construction agency on her dacha outside Moscow.

According to credible sources, Mrs. Furtsova built the big dacha with the help of one of Moscow's biggest construction trusts. The director of the organization, it is said, was awarded an important state prize when Mrs. Furtsova's imminent dismissal had been circulating in Moscow for years. Asked about rumors concerning the dacha incident at a press conference last month, she refused to reply and quickly ended the meeting.

She is married to N.F. Firugin, a deputy minister of foreign affairs. She is the only woman in the Soviet Council of Ministers, and one of a handful in the party Central Committee.

Paris Raises Benefits for Lowest Paid

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—France's new cabinet today increased minimum wages and social-welfare benefits for millions of low-income families to allow them to catch up with inflation.

The measures, endorsed formally at the weekly cabinet meeting, were the first part of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's pledge, before his May 18 election, that he would give foremost attention to improving the condition of underprivileged citizens.

Follow-up Measures

Government spokesman André Rossi said at a news conference that the increase of social-welfare benefits will be followed soon by legislation concerning job security, improvement of working and living conditions and increasing the responsibility of workers in their places of employment.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that the measures include:

- A 7.5 percent increase in the minimum wage—from 558 francs (\$1.20) to 640 francs (\$1.30) an hour or to the equivalent of 1,213 francs (\$347) a month, figured on France's average work week of 43 hours.

- A 21 percent increase in the guaranteed minimum allowance for aged persons—from 5,200 francs (\$1,061) to 6,300 francs (\$1,285) a year.

- A 12.2 percent increase in government subsidies to families with many children.

In a television talk to the nation tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that these increases were not enough, but "I think that these decisions taken at this time—concerning the aged and the minimum wage, correspond to what is possible in France in 1974."

Asking for Advice

Mr. Chirac has sent a letter to the 300,000-member National Employers' Council and to all major labor unions asking for advice on various measures to improve the condition of the lower-income population and to basically change social relations, officials said.

Today's steps were the second major domestic policy move since the President's election last month. Last week, the government decided to raise corporation and income taxes, cut back budget expenditure and tighten credit.

Kissinger, Giscard to Meet

Paris, June 19 (AP).—The Elysée Palace announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would stop in Paris early next month to confer with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. No date was announced.

New Ombudsman Named

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—The cabinet today appointed Aimé Paquet, a former minister, to become the country's new Ombudsman.

He will replace former Premier Antoine Pinay, who resigned last month to back Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election.

German Police Free Jordanian Student

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—West German police today released Jordanian student Riad Shuraby, 22, arrested last week on suspicion of belonging to a Palestinian terrorist group.

Mr. Shuraby was arrested in Saarbrücken on charges of plotting to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Bonn and one of the nine World Cup soccer championship stadiums in West Germany, his lawyer said. The attorney added that the security service informer who made the original allegations withdrew his statement.

Only the cause of death—

Politics Triumphs Over Ecology

Bonn Defies East, Will Open Berlin Agency

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, June 19.—With a rare show of unanimity, the West German parliament today voted to set up the Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin even though this could hamper East-West cooperation against pollution.

The move was a demonstration of political pressures in putting the question of strengthening ties between West Berlin and West Germany above the question of the effectiveness of such an office. The East Germans and the Russians have threatened to refuse all cooperation with West Germany in environmental matters if the office is established in West Berlin.

The West Germans also acted, in the words of a Western diplomat, after "twisting the arms" of their three allies responsible for West Berlin's sovereignty, the United States, Britain and France. The French in particular had strong reservations about the legality of setting up the office in West Berlin, and the two others questioned its propriety.

Berlin Agreement

The problem is the four-power Berlin Agreement which the three Western nations and the Soviet Union signed three years ago. It states flatly that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic, but equally it says that there is nothing against strengthening the ties between West Germany and West Berlin.

The Eastern powers have insisted that this means that no federal institutions should be added to those already in West Berlin. In the end, the three Western powers went along with Bonn rather than raise a legal fuss about the matter.

In practical terms, however, the decision to put the office in West Berlin could have damaging effects. Aside from fighting pollution in West Germany, the office would be responsible for international cooperation, notably in cutting down the pollution of the Baltic Sea by East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union among other countries.

If East Germany and Russia pursue their threats, the establishment of the environmental office in West Berlin will seriously hamper international efforts to clean up this part of the world—not only the Baltic but also East German rivers, notably the Elbe, which flows through West Germany on its way to the North Sea.

The idea of putting the office in West Berlin was first suggested by former minister Erion Behr, who was former Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief aide in East-West negotiations. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats started having second thoughts when the protests began something that Mr. Behr apparently felt would not happen.

In fact, the government appeared ready to shelve the whole subject until after the summer parliamentary vacation. It took an urgent appeal from Klaus Schütz, the Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, plus

something that Mr. Behr apparently felt would not happen.

In a television talk to the nation tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that these decisions were not enough, but "I think that these decisions taken at this time—concerning the aged and the minimum wage, correspond to what is possible in France in 1974."

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Only the cause of death—

charges of a sellout by the opposition to change the government's mind and get the issue before the house in its last week before the recess.

An added factor in spurring the government to action was the controversy this year surrounding the anniversary of the anti-Russian uprising in East Germany on June 17, 1953. The government wanted to cancel the holiday but the opposition threatened to boycott parliament and hold a symbolic commemorative meeting in Berlin.

To avoid this the government agreed not to have a parliamentary session and the opposition was saved the embarrassment of a walkout.

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News Analysis

Russia Grants 3 Minor Points At European Security Parley

By Don Cook

GENEVA, June 19.—In obvious diplomatic preparation for President Nixon's Moscow visit, the Soviet Union has offered three minor concessions to the West to try to put some appearance of motion into the deadlocked European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The Russians have also sent out diplomatic messages to most if not all the other 34 countries taking part in the conference, proposing that deputy foreign ministers be sent to Geneva to speed up the negotiations. The Russian communication went out about a week ago, but the reaction in European capitals has been almost universally one of cool silence. The problem, as Western diplomats see it, is not the level of the negotiators but the level of what the Russians are prepared to offer.

However, diplomats here expect that the Russians will now be putting pressure on Mr. Nixon directly in Moscow next week to try to get U.S. agreement to upgrading the political level of the negotiations. They also speculate that the Russians will ask the President to agree to fixing some target date, such as Sept. 1, for winding up this phase of the conference in preparation for a grand finale in Helsinki—which the Russians want to see take place at the summit level.

Resentment Fueled

But as simple as these moves might seem to be, they will certainly cause resentment and trouble with the West Europeans if they do emerge from the Moscow summit. The fact is that the West Europeans and even some of the nonaligned countries represented here are now taking a much tougher attitude toward the security conference than seems to prevail in either Washington or Moscow. Most of the European delegations are quite prepared to see the whole affair drift off into diplomatic oblivion rather than find themselves forced or asked to sign an agreement with the Russians which does not meet at least minimal Western demands for improvement in human contacts between the West and the Communist bloc.

A strong diplomatic weapon against the Russians is the Western readiness to sit them out. But if a deadline is fixed, then the West will be under pressure to give up or give in. The three little concessions which the Russians have quietly made in the last 10 days are illustrative of how far apart things still are. Two are in the field of human contacts and one came in the committee which is dealing with measures to ease the military confrontation in Europe.

Human Contacts

On human contacts—the so-called "basket case" of the conference—the Russians have agreed that they will now permit their citizens to subscribe through the mails to Western publications, and they also agreed that they would not levy any extortive special exit taxes on Russians emigrating from their native land.

These are steps in the right direction, but as one Western diplomat quickly pointed out, leading to Berlin from Hamburg.

"Apparently they were broke and thought up a way to get some money," a West Berlin police official said.

Warning to Russians

The meeting's final communiqué is a clear warning to the Russians that NATO is dissatisfied with progress in the security talks now being held in Geneva. The NATO ministers, it says, recall that any lasting improvement in East-West relations calls for a constructive approach on both sides. Work in the second stage of security talks, it says, has continued "unevenly."

In a secret session here, the ministers outlined what they considered should be minimum concessions from the Russians to break the deadlock in the talks.

Mr. Kissinger, who took an active part in the talks during the past two days, seems to have successfully removed any fear on the part of America's allies that President Nixon will make a deal with the Soviet Union at their expense when he goes to Moscow next Wednesday.

Brussels Ceremony

The President will stop over in Brussels on his way to the Soviet capital. The Ottawa Declaration will be signed by him there, as well as by as many of the heads of state of the rest of the EC as agree to attend that summit.

The Canadians have been annoyed that the declaration is not to be signed here, after they have gone to the trouble of playing host to this ministerial meeting. They insisted, therefore, that the Ottawa Declaration should be named, and that a formal adoption ceremony should be held here.

In a strange little ritual NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns formally asked each foreign minister in turn if he would accept the declaration. Each briefly acknowledged his assent in front of television cameras, and they toasted each other with champagne afterwards.

Mr. Luns said the declaration served as "a signpost for the future and a source of great encouragement." Beyond the text he went on, "which stands as a affirmation of our common interests and perceptions, I believe that we have already shown in the present meeting our determination to deepen our cooperation and to bring fresh impetus to all the activities of the alliance."

Charges of Hypocrisy Traded

The meeting's final communiqué is a clear warning to the Russians that NATO is dissatisfied with progress in the security talks now being held in Geneva. The NATO ministers, it says, recall that any lasting improvement in East-West relations calls for a constructive approach on both sides. Work in the second stage of security talks, it says, has continued "unevenly."

Only on Friday did the secretary of the French Episcopate issue a statement. It expresses faith in "the person we know."

The Catholic newspaper *Croix* wrote that "whatever the truth is, Christians will be shocked that each of us is a sinner."

Le Canard Enchaîné, in current issue, denied charges other newspapers suggested it had transgressed good taste. It argued that Cardinal De Gaulle, by virtue of his professed activities, was a public figure.

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JULY 1974

Page 3

National Hero Sees Himself a Fool**Japanese Now Regrets Hiding 30 Years as Soldier in Jungle**

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 19 (UPI)—Three months ago, Lt. Hiroo Onoda of the Imperial Japanese army returned to Japan after 30 years in a Philippine jungle for 30 years. He said he had stayed there because he thought of

"nothing but accomplishing my duty."

Today, Mr. Onoda has told close associates, he thinks he was a fool.

The former intelligence and guerrilla officer, ordered to remain on Lubang Island when the Japanese withdrew toward the end of World War II, has said he realizes now that his sacrifice was meaningless.

Mr. Onoda, who was greeted with an outpouring of national pride and emotion when he came home, said he has pondered his primitive life in the jungle and the modern life of Japan since he got back. He has concluded, "What a fool I was," according to persons who have talked with him at length.

But the Japanese have made him into a national hero, admiring his sense of dedication, his obedience and loyalty, and his resolve to survive.

Writing a Book

Mr. Onoda declined to be interviewed directly because he is completing a 12-part magazine series and a book on his experiences. He has given a publisher here exclusive rights to his story.

The 52-year-old former soldier signed a \$150,000 contract for his memoirs shortly after his triumphal return. The publishers have spent the last few months drafting Mr. Onoda's memory for two ghost writers to spin into the magazine articles and the book.

Mr. Onoda took a break yesterday, however, to meet with Arsenio Villarosa, governor of the Philippines state of West Mindoro, which includes Lubang Island. Mr. Villarosa is here at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The recipients ranged from heads of veterans' organizations officials of chambers of commerce, from 1972 Nixon campaign workers to members of the Amsters Union executive board.

Nixon Speech

The mailing included the text of Mr. Nixon's April 29 address, which he said he would turn over edited transcripts but not original tapes to the House Judiciary Committee for its study possible impeachment.

A "key facts" sheet in the mailing said that Mr. Nixon had more than compiled" with the subpoena. It also declared: "Not in the mounds of evidence spilled to the committee does appear that the President of the United States was engaged in a criminal plot to obstruct justice."

A similar mailing ordered by Clawson, White House communications director, went to news organizations and publications.

Both mailings included brief excerpt supporting Mr. Nixon's contention that until March 21, 1973, he knew nothing of the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Bush had said after reading the transcripts that their tone was disturbing and that he was "shook up" about some parts, although he said other segments moved to support Mr. Nixon.

Panthers Warn Youth against Symbionese

OAKLAND, Calif., June 19 (UPI)—The Black Panther party has warned minority youth to beware of the pleadings of Patricia Hearst and two other Symbionese Liberation Army fugitives.

"The brain trust of the SLA aims to lure black and other minority oppressed youth down same road—the road to their function," the party said Monday in an editorial in its weekly newspaper.

An examination of the SLA's re-recorded messages, the Black Panthers said, showed they were an impassioned call for revolution, defeatist, last-ditch stand and insurrection, "off pig rhetoric completely dead" of any consciousness program, method or program.

Escaped Gorilla Mauls 2 in West Germany

LUDWIGSEBURG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI)—A six-foot gorilla escaped from the local zoo yesterday and injured two people before it was shot down by police with machine guns.

The 450-pound ape jumped a six-foot fence around an electrical power plant and mauled two electricians.

Evidence Bears on Cover-Up**Panel Told Nixon Decided Early to Fire Cox**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (IHT)—The House Judiciary Committee has given evidence that President Nixon decided to remove Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor about 10 days before actual Oct. 20 firing.

Members of the panel, which been meeting in closed session for the past month to consider evidence that could lead the impeachment of Mr. Nixon, told newsmen that an affidavit from former Attorney General Elliot Richardson quoted

Nixon as saying, "Now we get rid of Cox" soon after Oct. 10 resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Cox was fired after issuing orders from Mr. Nixon to all attempts to obtain subpoenaed White House tapes and documents. Mr. Richardson and chief deputy, William Ruckelshaus, resigned at the same time rather than carry out the President's demand that they oust the special prosecutor.

His firing of Mr. Cox brought a storm of public condemnation that led to the filing of eight impeachment resolutions in the House and ultimately to the committee's impeachment inquiry.

The timing of the President's decision to oust the special prosecutor is important in that could help to show whether firing came as a natural consequence of Mr. Cox's refusal to provide a presidential order, or the White House planned it in advance by giving

the special prosecutor an order it knew he would not obey, as to provide an excuse to fire him. If the latter were true, the action could amount to obstruction of justice and could be considered part of the Watergate break-in.

The Judiciary Committee received the affidavit as it moved to wind up the Watergate phase of its probe. It will move on to other areas of inquiry next week.

Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., hopes the entire investigation can be concluded by the middle of July.

Aide Assails Leaks

Meanwhile, presidential speech-writer Patrick Buchanan joined the growing chorus of White House aides in denouncing news leaks from the committee and demanded that any staff members found to have provided the secret material be promptly fired.

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Mr. Buchanan also challenged

the news media to find the sources of the leaks. He charged that the "process of selective leaks to publications unsympathetic to the administration is taking on the character of a systematic campaign to tear down the reputation of the President, the secretary of state, the President's men and some individuals under indictment."

On Capitol Hill, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said he was "disturbed,

and in a sense depressed, by the



RACING, AFTER A FASHION—Part of the scene at Britain's Royal Ascot Week is in the stands and styles worn by horse fanciers. Here, a woman wears a two-tone, floor-length fur coat and high-rise hat to match as she walks with a more conservatively dressed fan.

Jaworski Defends His Policy, Record on Plea-Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

meanor of failing to testify and withholding information and by the sentence of a suspended 30-day jail term that he received.

Broad Discretion

Underlying the dispute about the Watergate dispositions are three basic facts about the judicial system: first, that plea-bargaining is a legal device and a major part of the justice system; second, that prosecutors have broad discretion in deciding whom and how to prosecute, and third, that judges have wide discretion in sentencing, which results in disparity in sentences.

Mr. Jaworski has been criticized, for instance, for the fact that some of the defendants who have pleaded guilty have received relatively light sentences while defendants who have gone to trial, such as the original Watergate burglars, have been given long sentences.

Yet the actual bargaining with the Watergate defendants was legal, as the law now stands: the sentences, as Mr. Jaworski points out, were imposed by judges who could have imposed heavier sentences.

The American Bar Association, moreover, of which Mr. Jaworski was once president, and many other organizations have repeatedly urged that judges use probation rather than imprisonment whenever possible and that prison terms, when imposed, be as brief as possible. The ABA suggests five years as the maximum in nearly all cases.

However, although judges have sole power to sentence defendants, the prosecution, in deciding on the charge to file against the client, is in effect setting the maximum term a judge can impose.

The Watergate prosecution has allowed a number of defendants to plead to a single count each of a crime punishable by a maximum of five years. Some of those could have been prosecuted for

charges punishable by many more years in prison.

The charge to which Klein-dienst pleaded was punishable by a maximum of one year.

Senators See Gaps in Data On Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee requested additional documents from the Justice Department yesterday for its new review of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in governmental wiretapping.

Committee members said the issue for them is not the wiretapping as such, but whether the committee would have confirmed Mr. Kissinger last September on all the information now available.

Chairman William Fulbright, D-Ark., told newsmen that "there are gaps" in the information obtained so far, although he said the Justice Department has been cooperative. A Justice Department spokesman said the new request for information is "under consideration."

Committee sources said "a thorough" inquiry is intended, "without any deadline."

Would Step Aside

It was learned that in yesterday's closed committee meeting Sen. Fulbright offered to step aside from the renewed inquiry out of irritation over a proposed Senate resolution last week halting Mr. Kissinger's integrity and veracity before the new wiretapping review even begins.

Several members of the committee who had signed the laudatory Kissinger resolution offered yesterday to withdraw their names from it and induced Sen. Fulbright to pursue the new inquiry.

Sen. Fulbright, who also has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Kissinger, said the committee has agreed unanimously to pursue the new investigation, and it is imperative to determine whether Mr. Kissinger told the "full truth" during his confirmation hearings about the wiretaps.

Mr. Kissinger said then that he did not "initiate" the wiretapping of government officials and newsmen between 1968 and 1971, but only supplied names for a national security investigation ordered by President Nixon. However, memoranda from the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, recently supplied to the House Judiciary Committee portray Mr. Kissinger as a prime mover in the wiretapping. Mr. Kissinger bitterly protested this, noting that same information was examined in private by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September when it cleared his confirmation.

In response to Sen. Ervin's continued needling that he had not hard enough for such evidence, Mr. Petersen conceded: "If you mean we accepted the all those people told, I guess we did. We were snookered."

He added that although he had "suspicions" along that the case went higher than the original Watergate burglars, he could not prove this or shake the testimony of Mr. Nixon's campaign officials.

In another Watergate-related action, a federal judge refused to make public secret FBI files relating to wiretaps on 17 persons, part of a 1968-71 White House effort to stop leaks of information.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said he was "disturbed,

and in a sense depressed, by the

Senate Unit Gets Somber Data On Plight of Hungry in U.S.(Continued from Page 1)
about poverty in the United States.

It comes at a time when there is a worldwide shortage of food with threats of famine in India and Africa. Once-huge domestic food stocks are reduced nearly to zero, and such basic agricultural aids as fertilizer have grown enormously expensive—when they are obtainable.

One working paper in the report notes:

"In a nation in which the wealthiest 1 percent possess more than eight times the wealth of the bottom 50 percent, in which the percentage of national income going to the poorest fifth of the population has remained the same for 45 years, and in which 40 million people remain poor or near poor more than a food stamp ... or child-feeding program is at issue."

"... The food programs cannot end their poverty, and fundamentally people are hungry because they are poor."

Another paper argues that the government is not even asking the right questions about domestic hunger.

"We have not asked, for instance, whether people buy some kinds of foods at the beginning of the month and other kinds, or no food at all, at the end of the month when resources run out."

"There is no difficulty in finding people who cannot feed themselves or their children adequately during the last few days or week of each month..."

"We have not collected enough information on the kinds of trade-offs low-income people are forced to make in their family budgets between medical care and food or rent..."

Dr. John Bonica, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said that promiscuous use of acupuncture as a cure poses an important and potentially dangerous health problem.

"The widespread critical use of acupuncture is unwarranted at the present time," he said.

He said needles can break off in patients, vital internal organs can be punctured, spinal damage can occur and—most seriously—reliance on acupuncture therapy could delay the start of proper medical treatment until it is too late for such treatment to succeed.

But he said there is "sufficient evidence to suggest that acupuncture therapy may gain a place in American medicine. It does relieve pain and other symptoms in some patients."

in three days of hearing, doing something about it promises to be even more politically ticklish than pumping additional money into welfare and food stamp programs.

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President Nixon officially abolished the Cost of Living Council today and turned over to the secretary of the Treasury the task of dismantling the government's economic control machinery.

The action had been anticipated as the final phasing out of the price and wage controls instituted Aug. 15, 1971.

In an executive order released at the White House, Mr. Nixon gave the Treasury Department until Dec. 31, 1974, to perform such housekeeping tasks as disposing of records, preparing a history of the council and transferring personnel.

Henry Brandon and the Sunday Times

An article in the International Herald Tribune of June 13 gave the impression that Henry Brandon, the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, was connected with an allied foreign intelligence service. We unreservedly accept his word that he has never been involved with the British Secret Service in any way and we offer our apologies for any embarrassment he and the Sunday Times may have suffered as a result.

Wife Sets Off Wrong Alarm

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19 (AP)—Mrs. Bernice L. Jones was arrested early today for trying to wake up her husband, authorities reported.

They said Mrs. Jones, 43, summoned fire engines, hoping the noise would awaken her sleeping husband, who had gone to bed after a marital argument. She was charged with calling in a false alarm, the police said.

Fallout Over Japan

TOKYO, June 19 (Reuters)—The government reported the detection today over southern Japan of the fourth highest level of radioactive fallout ever recorded in this country, and said it was believed to have come from China's nuclear test of Monday.

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world's largest diamond

Obituaries**Sir Charles Keightley, Led '56 Anglo-French Suez Force**

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, 72, who commanded the Anglo-French force amassed for the abortive invasion of Egypt in 1956, died Monday.

Sir Charles claimed that the invasion was a "straight military success" but that the move was crippled by international political arguments.

The invasion was ordered on the pretext of separating warring Israeli and Egyptian forces. After the bombing of Egyptian airfields, a seaborne assault force landed, occupying Port Said and moving down to take possession of the Suez Canal.

But before it could achieve its objective, the invasion was called off because of UN pressure.

Gil Rodin

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., June 19 (UPI).—Composer Gil Rodin, 64, whose hits included "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Big Noise from Winnetka," died at his home Monday night of a heart attack.

Mr. Rodin, who also was an award-winning television and record producer, was a native of Grodno, Russia. He moved to Los Angeles as a young man and in the 1930s helped organize Ben Pollack's band.

While with the band, he helped enlist such talent as Glenn Miller, Jack Teagarden and Benny Goodman.

In 1935, with seven other musicians, Mr. Rodin formed a group that later became known as Bob Crosby and the Bobcats.

George E. Kelly

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—George E. Kelly, 87, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose acid comedies and scathing satires delighted Broadway audiences for almost half a century, died yesterday at the Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

the Pulitzer Prize for drama for his play "Craig's Wife" in 1926.

Abbas Massoudi

TEHRAN, June 19 (Reuters).—Abbas Massoudi, 73, vice-president of the Iranian Senate and a publisher, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home.

Daniel Thorner

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—Daniel Thorner, 59, a research professor at the French Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and a specialist on the economic development of the Indian subcontinent, died today of cancer.

Immediately after World War II, Mr. Thorner was a member of the U.S. Lend-Lease mission to India. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania from 1947 to 1952 and helped in setting up a South Asia study program there.

He worked on a number of research projects in India from 1952 until he came to Paris in 1960.

Police in Cyprus Kill Briton, Hurt 3 at Roadblock

CYPRUS, June 19 (UPI).—Police killed one Briton and wounded three, two of them young women, late last night when they opened fire on a speeding car near Limassol, a spokesman said today.

Police identified the dead man as Michael Howe, 32, of Farnham, Surrey, a water-skiing instructor at Limassol hotel.

Christopher Barr, 32, of East Grinstead, Sussex, also a water-skiing instructor at beach hotel outside Limassol, was wounded in the arms and the right leg, police said.

They did not identify the two British women, who they said suffered slight leg wounds and were taken to the hospital of the British base at Akrotiri.

A government communiqué said that the Britons, riding in a car, failed to stop at a police check-point at Zakari shortly before midnight.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

Marshal Zhukov

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, who led the Red Army to victory over the Nazis in World War II, died yesterday at 77. He will be given a state funeral Friday and a hero's burial in Red Square near the Kremlin wall.

The marshal died after a heart attack in the Kremlin hospital, but his death was not officially announced until today. He reportedly had been hospitalized since December and had suffered several heart attacks, unofficial sources said. He was last seen in public at the funeral of his second wife late last year.

Into Moscow's Red Square one day in June, 1945, astride a magnificent white horse, rode Marshal Zhukov.

Two million people were jammed into the square that day to witness a parade celebrating the defeat of Nazi Germany and to honor Marshal Zhukov, the defender of Moscow, a planner of the great victory at Stalingrad, the conqueror of Berlin and no doubt the most popular military hero the Soviet Union has ever known.

He was often referred to as "the Euromax of Russia," a comparison he did not disdain, for the two generals were friends who respected and admired each other's military ability. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once evaluated the Russian's role in World War II in these words:

"To no one man do the united nations owe a greater debt than to Marshal Zhukov."

Gen. Eisenhower and other military tacticians praised what they termed Marshal Zhukov's hard-driving leadership, the inspiration he generated, his courage and his self-control. Sometimes, however, they were appalled by Marshal Zhukov's seeming ruthlessness, which made it appear easy for him to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers to gain a military advantage.

On the first day of the Sofia meeting, Romania reiterated its determination not to yield national economic decision-making for the sake of full integration inside Comecon.

Posters in Peking Replaced, Soften Attack on Right

PEKING, June 19 (Reuters).—Wall posters attacking a member of the Politburo by name for the first time have been torn down less than 24 hours after they appeared here.

The posters assailed Hua Kuo-feng, a party leader from Hunan Province who was promoted to the party's Politburo 10 months ago. The poster accusations against him included a charge of suppression of militant radicals.

The posters were pasted up Sunday, alongside other anti-establishment wall posters which first appeared last Thursday opposite the headquarters of the Peking city authorities.

It is not known who was responsible for removing the anti-Hua posters. In their place are other posters accusing Hunan leaders of "attacking the masses" but not mentioning Mr. Hua by name.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, June 20, 1974 *

Mideast Nuclear Deals

The debate aroused by President Nixon's nuclear accord with President Anwar Sadat undoubtedly assures careful congressional scrutiny well before Egypt receives the promised power reactors, fissionable materials and technology.

In normal course, this scrutiny would not come until a formal nuclear cooperation agreement had been negotiated, after which Congress would have 30 to 60 days to object if it wanted to do so. However, the controversial nature of this first nuclear agreement with an Arab country suggests that earlier consultation and congressional hearings would be advisable to clear the air.

One reason for the current controversy on Capitol Hill is the administration's failure to consult Congress adequately or in time. While some senior members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reportedly were briefed a couple of days before the Nixon-Sadat accord, most congressional leaders were taken by surprise by the announcement, even though the arrangement had been in negotiation for several months.

The questions now being raised should be answered swiftly. One question is whether the American and international safeguards that will be involved are indeed foolproof. New force has been added to worry on that score by India's detonation of a nuclear explosive, even though the evidence seems overwhelming that the weapons-grade plutonium for that explosive did not come from a safeguarded American reactor but from a Canadian reactor not covered by an inspection system to guard against diversion of the fissionable material.

What remains unanswered is what recourse the United States would have if, a decade hence, inspection revealed that a future Egyptian government had decided to evade or repudiate its agreement after acquiring the atomic know-how and materials to make a bomb. India was able to extract weapons-grade plutonium from the fuel elements of its reactors because it had constructed a chemical separation plant for this purpose and was able to avoid international scrutiny. This technology, long restricted to the five nuclear powers, now is spreading. Japan reportedly is building a commercial plant, and pilot plants are reportedly under construction or in existence in Argentina and Spain.

The question that requires answer is

whether, as part of the "peaceful atom" aid both countries are to receive from the United States, Egypt and Israel should be asked to renounce construction of such plants—plants which would be commercially uneconomic and could only have one purpose, national control of weapons-grade plutonium. A commitment of that kind would not prevent repudiation of the agreement with Washington, but would provide a substantial delay between repudiation of the agreement and manufacture of a bomb.

Another basic question is whether the United States ought to sign new nuclear agreements with countries which have failed to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Neither Egypt nor Israel has adhered as yet, although Egypt has signed the treaty without ratifying it. All the nuclear powers except China have agreed under the treaty to apply international safeguards to any atomic assistance they grant. In the light of the Indian experience, Congress will have to consider whether an effort is needed to bar nuclear assistance to countries which fail to adhere to the nonproliferation treaty and to put all their reactors under safeguards.

The fact that agreements for peaceful nuclear assistance have been made with about 35 countries, including Israel, without any reports of safeguards evasion is not a sufficient answer to the current questions. Until now, not only the United States but also the Soviet Union and France have refrained from nuclear agreements with Arab countries. Despite all the hopes for a new era in the Middle East, the reality is that the cease-fire agreements made by Egypt and Syria with Israel have yet to be transformed into full-fledged peace settlements and normalization of relations. Israel's Arab neighbors still press irredentist claims, which are a long way from being resolved. On that basis, Congress will have to determine whether any nuclear deals are not premature.

The argument can, of course, be made that the United States is not the sole supplier of nuclear reactors and that the detailed safeguards on which Washington will certainly insist are better than the risk of less carefully drafted deals with the Soviet Union or other suppliers. It is the complexity of the issues involved that make full-dress congressional evaluation both essential and urgent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sterile Censorship

When Harvard conferred an honorary degree last week on Dom Helder Camara, the Catholic archbishop of Olinda and Recife, no newspaper or newscast in Brazil could even mention the event. That same day in Peru the military government ordered the deportation of Enrique Zileri, one of Latin America's outstanding journalists, and closed his magazine, *Caretas*, for "ill-mentioned attacks" on the Peruvian revolution.

Thus do two Latin American army-dominated regimes, each with solid accomplishments to its credit, each cited as a possible model for other developing countries, persist with useless repression and censorship born out of outsize fear and insecurity.

Gen. Ernesto Geisel's three-month-old Brazilian government would hardly be shaken to its foundations by disclosure that Dom Helder had been honored by one of the world's leading universities—or even by publication of this gentle crusader's plea at Harvard for "a world where justice and love open the way for an authentic and lasting peace."

And if Peru's generals could cast off their blinders they would see that many worthy

aims of their revolution are not hurt but actually advanced by the investigative reporting of *Caretas* and by Mr. Zileri's hardhitting but unpartisan editorials. When Mr. Zileri warned recently that sycophants and Communists were trying to push Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado toward "a personal dictatorship, iron-handed and absolute," he was only voicing fears shared even by some military leaders.

By way of emphasizing the relaxed climate of Peru, President Velasco waved copies of Lima's leading newspapers in front of a recent visitor and said, in high glee: "Both of these attack us—but both came out as usual this morning." But he has damaged his case in allowing the silencing of Enrique Zileri. And the continued treatment of Dom Helder Camara as an upstart is exactly the kind of counterproductive censorship that President Geisel had indicated he would abolish in Brazil.

In that country and Peru, such arbitrary and repressive actions can only tarnish the considerable achievements of their military regimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's A-Program

China's 16th nuclear test marks no important leap forward. What had been expected and may yet come before the year is out was the first test of an intercontinental ballistic missile. This week's test was a step in that direction; it might not have excited interest but for India's intrusion into the nuclear field last month and the simultaneous French tests in the Pacific. Added together, these are enough reminders of the dangers of nuclear proliferation to engage Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev when they meet next week in Moscow. But their concern will not deter the Chinese. Second only to the needs of their own defense, the Chinese have always insisted that one aim of their nuclear program was to break the monopoly of the two superpowers....

Neat political categories offer no solution when the future begins to look dangerously complex. The Chinese will have to acknowledge

ledge these complexities if they are to play their part in keeping peace.

—From the Times (London).

Nixon's Mideast Trip

President Nixon's visit to the Middle East is the most remarkable legacy of the October Arab-Israeli war. His welcome by four Arab states and Israel on one trip illustrates how much relationships have changed. It indicates that some Arabs and Israelis have begun to replace outright hostility with glimmers of wary tolerance. This is perhaps the most important development.... Its continued momentum is crucial if a settlement is eventually to come about....

In the short term, Mr. Nixon has won for all parties time in which to digest the turnabout that has occurred in the Middle East. At the same time, the fundamental and difficult problems have still to be tackled.... President Nixon's visit has been an important and historic breakthrough. The follow-up will be more critical and risky.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1899

NEW YORK—The New York Morning Post reports that Russian agents are negotiating with the heads of the principal American gun-making firms for a supply of 100 batteries of rapid-fire field artillery, including 600 guns and 1,400 caissons and limbers. The estimated cost of such an order is \$6,000,000.

Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1924

PARIS—A revival of the sports of centuries ago will be staged at the Salle des Vélocimobiles by the Comité des Fêtes de l'Exposition. Among the events which will be staged are chariot racing, archery, foot racing, acrobatics, and sports of the cavemen age.



'All God's Chillun Got N-Power.'

What's This? Some Good News?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Good news is such a rare commodity in the tangled affairs of the world these days that it is scarcely recognized when it occurs. Yet a survey of recent events, as compared with the situation a year or so, or even a few months ago, shows some genuine progress in the relations between nations.

None of the great issues of human misery, maldistribution of food and other essential raw materials, inflation, prices, or the control of military arms or money has been settled. But the discussion of these issues has advanced, with the barriers and taboos against diplomatic negotiations lifted, if not removed.

The evidence of this limited but important advance is all around us:

• In the Middle East, there was only a few short months ago, a threat of Soviet military intervention and a startling worldwide alert of U.S. armed forces. Now there is at least an uneasy calm, a widening gap between the contending armies—with a United Nations corps of observers in between—and a renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Egypt and Syria.

• In Europe last winter there was a narrow and petty argument within the Western alliance not only over policy but even over how to discuss policy. Public charges were made on both sides that Washington was not consulting with the European leaders and that the European leaders were not consulting Washington on their common problems. Now the NATO foreign ministers have been meeting in Ottawa in a much more open and successful attempt to agree on a statement of purpose and principle.

• In Moscow, we have it from Averell Harriman, who is not given to sentimental statements about the Russians or the Republicans, that the Soviet government is committed to an era of compromise with the United States, and that we should back President Nixon in his efforts to reach new understandings on arms and trade in Moscow later in the month. When Harriman comes to the aid of Richard Nixon, it must be assumed that something new is happening.

There are other advances: a reappraisal of policy by the new regime in Portugal; a revival of interest in Washington in the

long-neglected but ultimately critical relations between North and Central and South America; important conferences among the nations on population and the law of the sea, and new understandings of the common danger of polluting the waters and atmosphere of the world.

It is a tribute to the Nixon administration and to the Congress of the United States that despite all their differences over Watergate, inflation, jobs, prices and taxes, they have not forgotten their common responsibilities to the larger questions of world order.

The facts in the field of foreign policy are almost as clear as the facts on Watergate. There are ambiguities in both places, but the record at home is appealing

and for arms control, but the United States. The compromise in the Middle East did not come about because of the actions of Moscow, but in spite of them.

And that is not all. It was the United States that suggested a common approach to the energy crisis, now wracking the world, and offered to devote its technology to finding new sources of energy. This was not always done at the right time and in the best way, but it started here and is beginning to pay off.

All the hard questions lie ahead

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1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E										1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E										1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E									
High.	Low.	Div.	In S	Sts.	100s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In S	Sts.	100s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In S	Sts.	100s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
61 1/2 47% Abbott Lab. 1.32	15	40	504	544	544	544	544	544	+1/2	12 1/2	12	364	370	370	370	370	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
61 1/2 40% ACF Ind. 2.40	9	11	42	42	42	42	42	42	+1/2	12 1/2	12	202	202	202	202	202	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
14 1/2 10% Acme-Clev. 1	7	8	21	21	21	21	21	21	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
17 1/2 11% Adams Co. 2.00	9	10	18	18	18	18	18	18	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
5 1/2 5% Adels 50p	8	8	24	24	24	24	24	24	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 5% Address 50p	8	8	24	24	24	24	24	24	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 4% Advilin 250	29	29	75	75	75	75	75	75	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 21% Aghinal 1.00	6	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 9% Ahm 50p	5	6	24	24	24	24	24	24	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 9% Ahm 50p	5	6	24	24	24	24	24	24	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 60% AHCE pf.58.7	50	60	15	15	15	15	15	15	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 2% Alken Inc.	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 40% AirPrf. 2.00	21	21	34	34	34	34	34	34	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 50% Alirc pf.3.80	50	50	14	14	14	14	14	14	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 5% Alitac Corp.	25	25	32	32	32	32	32	32	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 5% Alitac Corp.	25	25	32	32	32	32	32	32	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 17% Alkzo 1.20	5	10	18	18	18	18	18	18	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 88% Alap pf.8.16	210	210	87	87	87	87	87	87	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 12% Albat 1.00	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 12% Alberth 1.20	9	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 26% AlcanAl 1.20	26	26	52	52	52	52	52	52	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 22% AlcanAl 1.20	26	26	52	52	52	52	52	52	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 22% AlcanAl 1.20	26	26	52	52	52	52	52	52	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
11 1/2 22% AlcanAl 1.20	26	26	52	52	52	52	52	52	+1/2	12 1/2	12	183	183	183	183	183	12 1/2	12	174	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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No.	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/Chg	No.	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/Chg	
1214 14 E&P Co. 87c	6	35	94	93	-2	36	104	6 Earth R. 26	9	78	92	+24
1215 14 Aerop. Ind. 100	2	25	74	74	-2	25	105	6 EstAir. 21f	5	32	33	+1
1216 14 Aerop. Pet. 23	2	2	25	25	-2	25	106	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1217 14 Acme Hami. 3	3	17	17	17	-1	17	107	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1218 14 Acme Prec. 1	1	1	17	17	-1	17	108	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1219 14 Action Int. 17	25	25	74	74	-2	25	109	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1220 14 Action Int. 66	25	25	74	74	-2	25	110	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1221 14 Agg. Corp. 17	25	25	74	74	-2	25	111	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1222 14 Agg. Corp. 15	25	25	74	74	-2	25	112	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1223 14 Aeroflo Int. 3	3	3	34	34	-1	34	113	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1224 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	114	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1225 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	115	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1226 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	116	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1227 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	117	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1228 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	118	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1229 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	119	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1230 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	120	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1231 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	121	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1232 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	122	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1233 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	123	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1234 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	124	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1235 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	125	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1236 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	126	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1237 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	127	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1238 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	128	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1239 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	129	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1240 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	130	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1241 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	131	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1242 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	132	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1243 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	133	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1244 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	134	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1245 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	135	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1246 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	136	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1247 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	137	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1248 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	138	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1249 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	139	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1250 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	140	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1251 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	141	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1252 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	142	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1253 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	143	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1254 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	144	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1255 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	145	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1256 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	146	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1257 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	147	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1258 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	148	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1259 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	149	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1260 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	150	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1261 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	151	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1262 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	152	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1263 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	153	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1264 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	154	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1265 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	155	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
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1267 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	157	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
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1269 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	159	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1270 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	160	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1271 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	161	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1272 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	162	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1273 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	163	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1274 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	164	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1275 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1	34	165	6 EstInt'l Inc.	2	25	25	-2
1276 14 Aeroflo Int. 15	3	3	34	34	-1							

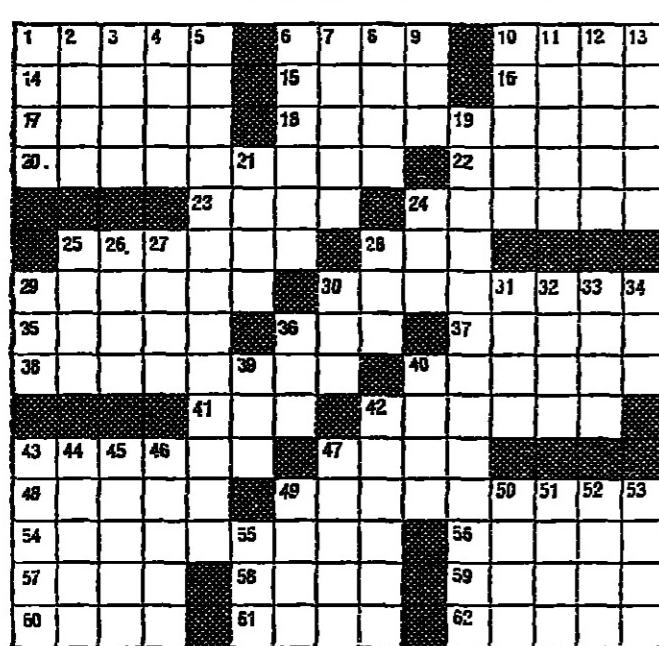
CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- 1 Singers
- 6 Wayside Inn fare
- 10 even keel
- 14 Musical instrument
- 15 Iranian coin
- 16 Arabian drink
- 17 Serve
- 18 Ones neither withdrawn nor outgoing
- 20 Capabilities
- 22 Black-ink item
- 23 Fit to be
- 24 Like some clouds
- 25 Updates a chart
- 26 Earlier than:
- 28 Prefix
- 29 Restricts
- 30 Dustin Hoffman role
- 35 Kind of acid
- 36 Trifles
- 37 "The Lady —"
- 38 Private teaching
- 40 Skillful
- 41 Doer: Suffix
- 42 Patio-chair material

DOWN

- 43 Glove feature
- 47 Machete
- 48 Lloyd or Philip
- 49 Checkroom needs
- 54 Place for a blackboard
- 56 Empty
- 57 Got off
- 58 English composer
- 59 Irk
- 60 Capitol men: Abbr.
- 61 Look closely
- 62 Retreats
- 1 Caucasian native
- 2 Not on tape
- 3 Samoan warriors
- 4 Hodgepodge
- 5 Spring orators
- 6 Vestiges
- 7 Prepared to fire
- 8 Science rooms
- 9 Samuel's teacher
- 10 Overweight
- 11 Oslo people
- 12 Mexican Indians
- 13 Spritely
- 19 Spring orator
- 21 Certain tides
- 24 Brother
- 25 N.Z. tree
- 26 Express
- 27 Japanese cape
- 28 Use a crowbar
- 29 School subject: Abbr.
- 30 Guildhall statue
- 31 Kind of rule or pricing
- 32 Space
- 33 State: Abbr.
- 34 Time initials
- 35 Explosive
- 36 Theory
- 40 Condiment
- 42 Nomad
- 43 S.A. natives
- 44 — prosecuti
- 45 Done in
- 46 "the — gift": Browning
- 47 Daniel or Pat
- 49 Fruit part
- 50 Boleyn
- 51 Preserves
- 52 Carrick bend
- 53 Cuts of beef, in Scotland
- 55 Door sound



WEATHER

C	F
ALGARVE...	16 61 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM...	17 62 Rain
ANKARA...	25 59 Cloudy
ATHENS...	26 59 Cloudy
BELGRADE...	26 64 Clear
BRUSSELS...	25 52 Clear
BUDAPEST...	25 72 Overcast
CAIRO...	25 58 Clear
COPENHAGEN...	25 58 Clear
COSTA DEL SOL...	25 59 Rain
DUBLIN...	25 59 Rain
EDINBURGH...	17 65 Cloudy
FRANKFURT...	25 66 Cloudy
GENEVA...	25 66 Clear
HELSINKI...	25 58 Cloudy
ISTANBUL...	25 58 Cloudy
JERUSALEM...	25 58 Rainy
LISBON...	25 68 Clear
LONDON...	12 62 Rain
LOS ANGELES...	18 67 Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

June 19, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHTA: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregular.

(*) American Fund... \$17.14 (W) Japan Pacific Fund.... \$12.50
AMINCOR SANGUE S.A.:
(d) Global Fund... \$17.00
(*) Apollo Fund (ex. ex.)... \$27.95
(*) Apollo Fund S.A. \$32.01
(*) Admira Trusts A.C. \$28.00
(*) Australia Select Fund... \$1.95

AUSTRALIAN INT'L MGT. CORP.:
— Fund of Australia... \$16.45 (d)
— Prop. Bond Fund... \$16.50 (d)
— Int'l Inv. Inst. Ltd. \$16.50 (d)

SAXE JUIC & Co.:
— Barco Fund... \$16.50 (d)
— Cobbar... \$16.50 (d)
— Girobar... \$16.50 (d)
— Girobar Fund... \$16.50 (d)

— Broad & Wall Inv. Inst. \$16.49
— Brewinvest... \$16.16
— C.R. Fund... \$16.16
— C.R. Secur. Growth Fund... \$16.11

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— Capital Inv. Fund... \$11.51
— Capital Inv. S.A. \$11.52 (d)

— Capital Renters... \$16.47
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— Conver. Fd. LILA Capital... \$17.19
— Conver. Fd. N.Y. \$17.42
— Conver. Sec. N.Y. \$17.42

CREDIT SUISSE:
— Credit Suisse Bond... \$17.00
— C.S. Foud. Int'l... \$17.75
— Credit Suisse... \$17.75
— Eurospa-Valeo... \$17.00
— Eurospa-Valeo... \$17.00
— Credit Fund S.A. \$4.43

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Argentina Is Sharp**Italy Escapes With 1-1 Draw**

By Brian Glanville

VIENNA, June 19 (UPI)—Italy has won a more dramatic draw than it did today, a lucky goal produced aagainst a far superior Argentinian team. For much of the game, Argentina strolled and the ball about almost constantly. They were invariably the moral victors, and looked a spent and aging this World Cup game.

result left the Italians in place. In Group Four, 1 behind Poland, which has the tie gave the Argentines first point of the tournament, boldly, indeed, the Argentines chose a team with four stars: Ruben Ayala, Ezequiel Mariano, Mario Kempes and Yazidio, who last season 46 goals for Sporting Lis-

Portugal. This thoroughly ad the Italians, with their man for tactics, and their man-to-man marking, to Pachetti, the huge left was pulled all over the field long-haired Ayala. Worse who Capello, essentially a inside forward, found virtually playing as a star, and not a very good against the lively, little man for the first 25 min-

utes scored the Argentinian goal after 19 minutes, onto the elegantly Carlos Ba-

Argentine's resolute midfield, and driving the past goals Dino Zoff, Houseman and Babington, ecstasy to the touch line less their joy to the Ar-

ican bench.

hundreds of Italian flags had been waving on the making it seem more than Stuttgart, were saluted. Not until after a Babington shot did fans belatedly move. He moved up into mid-

field Benetti took the

Houseman.

man scored the Argentinian goal after 19 minutes, onto the elegantly Carlos Ba-

Argentine's resolute mid-

field, and driving the past goals Dino Zoff,

Houseman and Babington, ecstasy to the touch line less their joy to the Ar-

ican bench.

Only a fine save by Zoff, turning Ayala's cross shot over the top, prevented Argentina from regaining the lead 15 minutes into the second half. But the blunt truth of it was that Argentina, though they dominated the game, simply could not conclude what they so often and brilliantly be-

gan.

Poland Routs

Haiti, Moves

To 2d Round

MUNICH, June 19 (UPI)—

Poland stormed into the second round of the World Cup today, stunning Haiti, 7-0, in Group Four play.

Poland heads the group with 4 points, one more than Italy, which drew 1-1 with Argentina.

Haiti, surprisingly strong in its first match against Italy last week, was completely taken apart by the Poles, who scored three goals in the first 30 minutes and led 5-0 at halftime.

Poland decided to take it easy after the interval and save their strength for the matches to come.

The 21,000 spectators in the 73,000-capacity Olympic Stadium rooted for Haiti throughout the match, but there was no stopping Poland.

The winner's star forward was Andrzej Starmach, whose three goals today gave him four for the tournament and made him the top scorer.

Dutch Held to 0-0 Tie by Sweden

From Wire Dispatches

TMUND, West Germany, June 19—The situation in Group One remained wide open thanks to the tight defense of Sweden, held the Netherlands to a tie today, results left the Dutchmen

in the dark.

World Cup Standings

GROUP ONE

June 19 (UPI)—Brazil, 6; Poland, 4; Italy, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; Uruguay, 1; West Germany, 1; France, 0; Spain, 0; Mexico, 0; Yugoslavia, 0; Turkey, 0; Chile, 0; Argentina, 0.

GROUP TWO

June 19 (UPI)—Brazil, 6; Poland, 4; Italy, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; Uruguay, 1; West Germany, 1; France, 0; Spain, 0; Mexico, 0; Yugoslavia, 0; Turkey, 0; Chile, 0; Argentina, 0.

GROUP THREE

June 19 (UPI)—Brazil, 6; Poland, 4; Italy, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; Uruguay, 1; West Germany, 1; France, 0; Spain, 0; Mexico, 0; Yugoslavia, 0; Turkey, 0; Chile, 0; Argentina, 0.

GROUP FOUR

June 19 (UPI)—Brazil, 6; Poland, 4; Italy, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; Uruguay, 1; West Germany, 1; France, 0; Spain, 0; Mexico, 0; Yugoslavia, 0; Turkey, 0; Chile, 0; Argentina, 0.

Swedes are on a group basis, and four teams each in tied.

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